



## CARE GUIDE



# TIGER HUNTSMAN

*Invertebrate keeping guideline*



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# TIGER HUNTSMAN

*Undescribed species*



## PROFILE

The Tiger Huntsman is a spectacular species, and would have to rate as one of the most strikingly coloured spiders in Australia. Incredibly, this species was discovered in 2006 by Alan & Deanna Henderson, and Jessie Sinclair whilst on a collection trip for Melbourne Museum. It is awaiting scientific description, hence the lack of a species name. Growing up to body length of around 45 mm and a leg span of approximately 160 mm it is also one of the largest species in the country. It is a rainforest species from north Queensland, and most likely lives in the upper canopy.

These spiders are extremely fast, and have the ability to run sideways and squeeze into very narrow crevices. They are covered in fine sensory hairs which are extremely sensitive to air movement. This assists them in detect the movement of prey and the approach of predators. They also have the ability to jump, and will do so readily, spreading their legs wide as they travel through the air.

Like other huntsmen, this species lays its eggs encased within a flattened white silk egg sac. The young emerge approximately 30 days after being laid, and several hundred spiderlings may emerge from a single egg sac. The spiderlings will cluster around their mother for several weeks after they emerge and will tolerate each other during this stage. Once they disperse any chance meetings of the siblings will often result in one eating the other.

These spiders grow by shedding their outer skeleton (exoskeleton). This process is called ecdysis or moulting. To moult successfully they need to hang uninterrupted beneath a leaf or branch. Their colour darkens slightly and they stop feeding a few days before moulting. Males and females can be identified easily after they mature; males have enlarged bulbs on the ends of their pedipalps (feelers) and are grey/brown, females are more robust and vividly coloured (photo above).

## FOOD

Live insects. Crickets, cockroaches, moths and flies are ideal. The food insects should be no larger than 1/3 of the size of your spider. Feeding twice a week is recommended, but young spiders will feed more often when they are growing. Remove live insects from your enclosure if your spider has not eaten them within 12 hours.

## WATER

Mist spray lightly around your spider every second day – it will drink the droplets.

## ENCLOSURE

The enclosure needs to be large enough to allow your spider to shed its exoskeleton properly. An ideal enclosure should be higher than it is wide, as Tiger Huntsmen like to climb upwards. Minibeast Wildlife's pop-up mesh enclosures or Nano Habitat is ideal. Add flat pieces of bark set at vertical or diagonal angles to your enclosure to give the spider something to climb on and hide behind. Ensure the enclosure is not placed in direct sunlight as this may cause it to overheat. Make sure there is plenty of ventilation in your enclosure; fly wire mesh is ideal, but ensure there are no gaps which allow the spider to get out.

## CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

Remove any food waste that has fallen to the bottom of the enclosure.

## HANDLING

Direct handling is not recommended. Although these spiders are not considered dangerously venomous and are quite timid, adults do have large fangs and could give a painful bite. If you need to transfer them, they can be easily guided into a jar or plastic container.

## SUBSTRATE

Not essential, but you can use leaf litter, damp sphagnum moss or coco-peat to help soak up any excess moisture and to keep humidity high.

## TEMPERATURE

This species will do best at 24 – 28 degrees C, but will tolerate 16 – 24 degrees and have a slower growth rate.

## COMMON ISSUES

Due to their flattened bodies and fast speed, these spiders are excellent escape artists! Ensure there are no gaps around the lid or doors of your enclosure, and take care not to allow your spider to run out when opening it.



60-80%



Around 2 years life span



These animals are captive bred, and should not be released into the wild.

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